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21 Hours to Memphis.  
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FASTEST TRAIN IN TEXAS  
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1011 Prairie. Phone 137. The pattern, plant of Texas. Out of town work solicited.

**TODAY'S FEATURES.**

**Greece.**  
The Greek government will answer the notes of the powers in the negative, and will proceed to the mobilization of troops at once.  
Italian mail steamer was fired on in the Dardanelles by a Turkish fort.  
King George announces he is ready for war with Turkey.  
Italy aroused over the struggle.  
Ironclads to sail under secret orders.  
More troops called out to go to Thessaly.

**Cuba.**  
Spain to get six new warships.  
Officials in Cuba forced to liberate a French girl.  
Missing United States naval cadet said to be fighting in Cuba.  
An American insurgent killed in his first battle.

**Foreign.**  
The financial chances of McKinley's address declared to be "most excellent" by Rothschild.  
Disturbances in Argentina.

**Domestic.**  
Sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills failed of executive approval.  
General deficiency bill failed in conference.  
Inauguration of President McKinley. His inaugural address.  
Congress called to meet in extra session, March 15.  
Birth of the new senate. Addresses of Vice President Stevenson and Robert.  
Six persons were killed and a score injured by an explosion of gas in Boston.  
Senator Wolcott has returned from Europe and says he has found that international bimetallism is feasible.

**Sport.**  
Corbett sent for a doctor to set stories of his sickness at rest.  
Fifth fighters are said to be shamming to throw the other man off.  
Stuart denies reports of both sickness and drunkenness.

**State.**  
A Dallas man killed himself rather than submit to arrest on a charge of murdering his rival in love.  
Baldwins voluntarily returned to Oklahoma with Sheriff Lake.  
Three firms burned out at Temple.  
Gainesville is to have the firebell rung as a curfew. Fort Worth has also adopted the device.  
Miss Ella Osborne died from toothache at Livingston.  
Bretham school children will raise a fund to erect a monument to commemorate the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

**Texas Legislature.**  
Appropriation bill carries \$2,222,897 for 1897 and \$2,070,458 for 1898, \$1,203,045 less than estimates made by the comptroller.  
The Evans assignment bill comes up again today and the friends of the measure are expected to make another fight.  
Resolution congratulating Mr. McKinley was defeated, but another, with a silver rider, was afterward adopted by the house.  
Senate passed house bill to validate certain sales of lands; resolution expressing gratification at the prospect of getting deep water at Houston; Wayland's fee bill was passed to engrossment. Adopted a resolution providing for afternoon sessions.

**Railroads.**  
The house passed senate bill providing that the State and defendant shall have an equal number of peremptory challenges; killed Linn's local option bill; passed to third reading Mr. Crane's bill to forfeit certain lands without judicial process.  
Deficiency appropriation bill, bill to regulate payment of coal miners, bill to legalize the gate system and several others introduced in the house.

**August Belmont and other prominent men pass through Houston en route to California.**  
Election of officers of the Fort Worth and Denver for the ensuing year.  
The gentlemen will be offered an excursion to Mexico after the adjournment of the convention at San Antonio.  
Large crowds returning from Mardi Gras.  
Certain points in reference to the suit made by the Fort Worth and Denver on cattle shipments to the Northwest.  
The Southwestern Passenger association has hurried defiance at the Joint Traffic association.

**PRESIDENT M'KINLEY RULES.**

**Took the Oath Which Made Him President of the United States.**

**HIS ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THOUSANDS.**

**The Most Gorgeous Decorations and Brilliant Displays Ever Seen in America--Military Organizations Presented a Magnificent Appearance--Washington Surpassed All Records.**

Washington, March 4.--President McKinley made his fealty to the American people at the east terrace of the capitol, in the presence of a great multitude. A dazzling and inspiring scene spread out before him as he appeared on the steps of the senate wing to take the oath and deliver his inaugural address. A golden Southern spring sun blazed from a blue sky, an auspicious augury for the administration.

In contrast to Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1895 there has been no such auspicious day for this great ceremony.

Glimpses of solitary flashes from radiating avenues as far as the eye could reach; the windows of the houses overlooking the scene were massed with people and every available perch of the capitol building was occupied. The terraces in front were pre-eminently hillocks of humanity; the broad platform, smothered with National flags, on which the ceremony occurred, was built out into the crowd in the form of a right angle.

Mr. McKinley faced the park full of people from a raised and carpeted platform. The square space at the juncture of the angle was filled with about a thousand kitchen chairs, reserved for the cabinet officers, senators, representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, the supreme court and other dignitaries who were entitled to admission to the floor of the senate, and the benches, which ran back, tier on tier in both directions, were occupied by those who filled the senate galleries.

Preceded by two military aides, Mrs. McKinley and her party emerged from the senate chamber and were escorted to their seats on the platform in advance of the procession.

The future mistress of the White House, heavily wrapped, rested on the arm of John Addison Porter. She walked somewhat feebly and was given a large leather chair immediately behind the platform, from which her husband was to deliver the inaugural. Mother McKinley and the other members of the party were shown seats just in the rear.

Next came Chief Justice Fuller and the justices of the supreme court, their black silk robes displaying the curves of their generous figures. Immediately in their rear followed Colonel Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and the senate committee on arrangements, in which the tall spare form and intellectual countenance of John Sherman, the new premier, was conspicuous.

Then came Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland, arm in arm. Almost instantly they were recognized by the multitude that had been straining for the first glimpse of them. A universal shouting greeted their appearance. The president-elect showed no trace of his recent illness. He held himself splendidly.

As they walked down the platform the yells and shouts became deafening, and when they stepped on the raised platform Mr. McKinley felt called upon to acknowledge the reception, by bowing right and left.

He then took a seat in a big leather chair. The pressure against the stand was so terrific that women screamed with pain and several fainted.

Meantime the procession from the senate continued. The senators, well dressed and imposing, followed by the more nondescript members of the house, entered into their seats. Then came the dignified and pompous diplomatic corps, headed by the British ambassador.

The governors of the States, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy and officers who had received the thanks of congress, all resplendent in full uniform, made up the rear, and were closely followed by the distinguished assemblage of men and women who had crowded the senate galleries.

Then Mr. McKinley arose and uncovered, while Chief Justice Fuller, in his flowing robes, administered the oath in the presence of the tremendous multitude.

The new president kissed the large gilt-edged Bible presented by the bishops of the African Methodist church, to seal his oath.

With yells and shouts the people continued to roar.

Holding the manuscript of his inauguration in his hand, he turned to the multitude of people and, lifting up his hand as if in admonition for order, began his inaugural address.

Mr. Cleveland listened attentively to every word. Mr. McKinley's tones were clear and ringing, and carried well, but amid the confusion and shrieks which prevailed about the stand they could hardly be heard fifty feet from the stand.

It was noticeable that his firm pluck to the civil service did not receive recognition. Throughout the speech the music of the bands floated across the park. The indorsement of the arbitration treaty seemed to please Mr. Cleveland and received an approval from Sir Julian Pauncefote, who sat just below him.

As the shifting multitude began to surge toward the close of the address his words were carried far into the crowd and were answered with cheer upon cheer. Especially enthusiastic was the response to his impressive promise to do all in his power to restore prosperity.

The negroes, whose black faces checked the crowd in front, roared their approval when he declared, with uplifted arm, that lynching must cease.

He turned to Mr. Cleveland as he congratulated the country, and indorsed arbitration in all its senses.

As he concluded the impressive words of his address, the multitude again cheered and the cannon in the distance roared as the signal officer on the roof of the capitol flashed the signal over the city.

As Mr. McKinley turned he smiled at his wife, while Captain Heintzelman rushed forward and threw his great coat about him. His wife lifted her handkerchief and beamed with joy as she caught his warm glance of love. Ex-Speaker Grover of Pennsylvania was the first on the platform to congratulate him. Others swarmed up to shake his hand, but as quickly as possible he and the remainder of the presidential party were hurried back to the capitol.

After they had left the scene the escort legions marching up the procession swept in columns across the plaza. The thousands who thronged the terrace still held their positions until the parade had fairly moved.



**A STORMY FINISH FOR GROVER AND SECRETARY OILNEY.**  
—Finishing Dispatch.

**AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.**

**Senator Wolcott Has Returned Much Encouraged From His Mission to Interview European Capitalists.**

New York, March 4.--Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, who sailed for Europe some weeks ago, returned on the Majestic today and started immediately for Washington. Senator Wolcott went abroad with the hope of procuring an international agreement of bimetallists.

Mr. Wolcott said: "My visit has been a very satisfactory and interesting one. My time was wholly spent in London, Paris, Berlin, with one day in Amsterdam. I am much encouraged by what I have ascertained and am most hopeful for the future."

"An international agreement for the redemption of silver is entirely feasible, and its accomplishment, in my opinion, rests largely with the United States. I had interviews with such German financiers as Prince Hohenlohe, Baron von Bismarck and Dr. Koch, and with Dr. Meinel, the minister of finance of Prussia. I was not able to see either Dr. Auer or Count von Mirbach. At the present time I do not care to say anything more about the result of my mission. You might say, however, that Prince Hohenlohe, Baron von Bismarck and Dr. Koch were all in favor of it, and that in securing the consent of England as a party to an international conference I might then meet with less opposition in Germany."

**GREECE WILL FIGHT.**

**Will Insist on Retaining Her Troops in Crete.**

**PLAN OF AUTONOMY INAPPLICABLE.**

**The Powers Will Be Told So Very Plainly.**

**TROOPS WILL BE MOBILIZED.**

**Greek Citizens Are in Favor of War With Turkey--George Announces That He Is Ready to Fight.**

Athens, March 4.--4 p. m.--There is no longer any doubt that the reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers, delivered on Monday last and insisting on the Greek fleet and troops leaving Crete within six days from date, will be in the negative. It is stated that the powers will explain the reason why Greece cannot recall her forces and why she considers the scheme for autonomy proposed by the powers to be inapplicable to Crete.

After a cabinet council held this morning the premier, M. Delamiris, had a long conference with the king. It is stated that the government has decided to call out the army reserves of 1890, 1893 and 1888, and this step will be followed by a general mobilization of the Greek forces. Meetings in favor of war with Turkey and resistance to the powers are of daily occurrence, especially in Thessaly.

Reports are published here that the German officers in the Turkish army have been appointed to command the troops on the Greek frontier.

**Ready For War.**  
Paris, March 4.--Le Jour today publishes an interview which its correspondent at Athens had just had with King George of Greece. His majesty is quoted as saying that Greece will yield to no ultimatum, and is ready for war with Turkey.

**ABOLISHED ORDER TO SAIL.**

**Decree Calling Out Reserves to Go to Thessaly.**

Athens, March 4, midnight.--The ironclads Spora and Paera will sail at dawn to a secret destination under sealed orders, the official gazette tonight publishes a decree calling out the reserves of 1891, 1890, 1893 and 1888 within three days.

It is estimated that Greece will then have 100,000 men under arms. The bulk of the reserves will be drafted forthwith to Thessaly, where the troops are reported to be full of ardor and confidence.

The cabinet had a long sitting today, but came to no decision as to the reply to be addressed to the identical notes of the powers. The decision may be resumed tomorrow.

**Mail Steamer Fired On.**

Constantinople, March 4.--(Delayed in transmission.)--While an Italian mail steamer was passing through the straits of the Dardanelles last evening a shot was fired across her bow from one of the forts ashore, although the vessel displayed the usual signals and had obtained the necessary permit to pass through the straits.

**Italy Announced.**

Rome, March 4.--The whole Italian nation is enthused over the Greco-Turkish conflict. Manifestations in behalf of the union of Crete to Greece are being held throughout the city and resolutions denouncing the bombardment of the insurgent position near Candia by the warships of the powers are being adopted. The German embassies and colleges are being repeatedly and strongly biased.

**Appeal to the Archbishop.**

Athens, March 4.--The Metropolitan of Athens has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury as follows: "In the name of Jesus Christ raise your voice for the salvation and liberty of our Cretan brothers, who are chiefly oppressed."

**Weekly Cotton Statistics.**

Liverpool, March 4.--Following are the weekly cotton statistics:  
Sales--Total, 53,000; American, 78,000; trade taking, 85,000; actual exports, 80,000.  
Imports--Total, 56,000; American, 79,000; Stock--Total, 1,306,000; American, 1,225,000; Afloat--Total, 141,000; American, 125,000.  
Sales for speculation 1900. Purchases for export 400.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration. Common to the cheap brands.  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, NEW YORK.

**WASHINGTON'S GREAT DAY.**

**Most Gorgeous Decorations Ever Seen in America.**

Washington, March 4.--It has been a day of National acclaim, a non-partisan demonstration of vast proportions, by which the American people, without regard to section of political alliances, have hailed a new president and watched the launching of his administration upon unknown seas. It is the only day in any president's career when from sunrise to the putting out of lights in the inaugural ball room there is unbroken and enthusiastic celebration by citizens of every section and every shade of politics. Before readers can see these pages the lines of opposition will be forming in the gray of morning for assault on the new administration. For this day the people of all classes and politics, as if uttering a Nation's thundering voice, have welcomed and aided to install their president, not as the executive of any party, but as the head of the National government. It has been a great state affair in its broadest sense, a National demonstration of respect for the high office. The weather was appropriate for such a day, gloriously beautiful.

No previous inauguration has equaled it in careful preparations. In every feature outside the capitol jurisdiction, except the visiting organizations, it is a Washington affair. It is the only National demonstration in which the unrepresented residents of the capitol are the leaders and in sole control. They guarantee all expenditures by public subscription, and through a large and representative committee of its most influential citizens, Washington gives months of time and unremitting efforts to these preparations for properly receiving a president. For many years its inaugural committees have been in the same body, made up about equally of democrats and

republicans. It has always been true that there has been equal enthusiasm on the part of both, and that from anything said in committee discussions it would never have been possible to distinguish the party to which this particular ceremony belonged. This is a fair exponent of the entirely non-partisan character of this National pageant. On this occasion Washington has well played her brilliant part in the opening drama of an administration.

The city was early astir. Its population and the strangers within its gates moved in great crowds from all quarters to Pennsylvania avenue to view the decorations. Hours before the organized columns passed over the line of march an army of visitors closed in a mass far exceeding the formal array that was to follow, swarmed for hours over it.

The citizens of every grade and station in the most democratic fashion took first view of everything. After this general inspection by the people, came their two servants, numerous and gallantly attended. Mr. Cleveland, whose stewardship was ending, escorted Major McKinley to the capitol, where the honors and the burden of the succession were to be laid upon him.

Meantime from every quarter came the sounds of bands leading the columns into the appointed places east of the capitol, whence later they would file into the united lines of the grand parade. Great streams of citizens poured into the immense spaces open to them eastward from the reviewing stand in front of the senate wing awaiting the appearance of the official party from the senate chamber. In and about the room the official pageant of the inaugural ceremonies gathered. The senate wing was closed to all except those formally connected with the exercises and the few invited guests which the contracted chamber could accommodate.

Four tickets to each senator, two each for a representative, twenty as the rule provision for the leading employees and 200 for the press of the entire country represented the official attendance. These crowded the galleries and looked down on the concentrated representatives of our government in its various branches and

(Continued on Third Page.)